

Find the vertex and x-intercepts

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{6x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$x^2 + 3x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 + 3x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(3) = \frac{3}{2}, \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4} \text{ add it}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{4} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{vertex } \left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{2\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$x + \frac{3}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \quad -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1.75} - 1.5$$

②

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 100$$

$\begin{array}{cc} -4 & -4 \end{array}$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-4) = -2, (-2)^2 = 4, \text{ add it}$$

② $x^2 - 4x = 96$

③ $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 96 + 4$

④ $(x-2)^2 = 100$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2 - 100 = 0}{+100 \quad +100}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{100}$$

$$x-2 = \pm 10$$

$\begin{array}{cc} +2 & +2 \end{array}$

$$x = 12, -8$$

$$(17) \quad w^2 - 8w - 9 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad w^2 - 8w = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-8) = -4, (-4)^2 = 16, \text{ add it}$$

$$(3) \quad w^2 - 8w + 16 = 9 + 16$$

$$(4) \quad (w - 4)^2 = 25$$

$$(5) \quad (w - 4)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$+25 \quad +25$$

$$\sqrt{(w-4)^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$w-4 = \pm 5$$

$$+4 \quad +4$$

$$w = 9, -1$$

$$\frac{-x^2 + 4x - 1}{-1} = \frac{0}{-1}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x = -1$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = -1 + 4$$

$$(x - 2)^2 = 3$$

$$(x - 2)^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$-(x - 2)^2 + 3 = y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-4) = -2, (-2)^2 = 4, \text{ add it}$$

(28)

$$y = x^2 + 4x - 7$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 7 = 0$$

+7 +7

$$x^2 + 4x = 7$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 7 + 4$$

$$(x + 2)^2 = 11$$

$$y = (x + 2)^2 - 11$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(4) = 2, \quad 2^2 = 4, \quad \text{add it}$$

(27)

$$\frac{4x^2}{4} + \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x^2 + x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ add it}$$

$$x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{4\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4}{+4 \quad +4} = 0$$

$$\frac{4\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\quad} \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \pm 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-1.5$$

$$\frac{a}{a}x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{b}{2a}, \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

add it

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$-\frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{4a}{4a} = -\frac{4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}}$$

$$\overset{-\frac{b}{2a}}{x + \frac{b}{2a}} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Quadratic
Formula

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 6$$

$$c = 1$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4(2)(1)}}{2(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 8}}{4}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{28}}{4}} \quad \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

sect. 5.8

1, 2, 5, 7-10, 20-23 (leave in sq. roots)
answers

Sing song

unless they simplify nicely